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DEFICE-CORNER CHURCH AND CHERRY STREETS G. C. TORBETT & CO.

E.G. EASTMAN, M. C. C. CHURCH, and G. C. PORBETT WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1855.

No. 2 of the series of articles from a correspondent on Normal schools is crowded over to

So the Banner's subscribers are satisfied, we suppose it is none of our particular business; but we must say that it makes us nervous to see that paper one day prove that the Administration is not to be trusted because John Van Buren supports it, and the next day furnish proof that John likes the administration as little as the Banner

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. We publish a sketch of the speech of General ATERS to-day. We shall follow this with a report of Mr. WIITTHORNE's remarks to-morrow.

THE POPE. The last number of a leading English journal

has the following in regard to the Pope; " The doom of the Pope's temporal power is to all appearance sealed, and its date can be no later than the day when the galling yoke of foreign dom-mation is renonuced. Even the financial disorders of the Roman States are such as in ordinary course of things must insure their overthrow."

As the know-nothings seemed apprehensive that the Pone would in some imaginable way or other get the control of the United States, we give the above piece of information to allay their apprehensions. Indeed, we suppose that they have already got the information as they are, since Borrs made his move in Virginia to strike out the Catholic test, getting more and more in favor of abolishing the test and permitting Catholics to enjoy equal rights with our other citizens,

If it should turn out in a year or so that the Pope should be stripped of his temporal power and get to be nothing more than a quiet Italian priest at the head of the church, we hope they will cesse to dread bim, at least so as not to proscribe Catholic citizens in the United States for fear of an invasion by the Pope,

To allay their fears still more, we will inform them that it is not protestantism that is engaged in the overthrow of the Pope, but the good republican Catholics of Italy, who wish to establish a repub-Bean government.

We hope this will allay know-nothing terror to

ELECTION OF SUPREME JUDGE-MEETING OF

THE NASHVILLE BAR. As a meeting of the Bar of this City, on Monday, the 5th inst., called to take into consideration the election of a Supreme Judge from the Western Division of the State, Russell Houston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and RANDAL W. McGAVOCK, E-o appointed Secretary. Hon. Thomas Maney W. F Cooper, Esq , and Jno. C. Thompson, E-q , were appointed a Committee; and by them the following preamble and resolutions were offered and utasimously adopted:

We the members of the Bar here assembled, an-Cor are with the deepest sclicitude, and watch with sing to and unfeigned anxiety, the result of the election in this State on the 1st of December --Next to voting upon proposed amendments to the preme Judges as the gravest duty that can devolve apon the people in their capacity sovereign. We consider that the most undoubted, and widely recogn zeel integrity and ability as a Jurist, are the requisite qual figation to entitle to a seat on the S. preme ise oh. And we consider that such preferment as it is not an office to be sought in the same spirit as other offices are asked at the hands of the people so pei her is it an honor which a member of the Bar con decline when, unsolicited, it is conferred upon him by his fellow citizens. In accordance with been taken in this matter by the Bar in the Westoutionally belongs. And

Whereas, Anonibald Wright, E-q., of Memp'ar, is, in our opinion, the choice of the State at to fill the seal now vacant on the Sanreme-Bench, And

Whereas, we believe that Mr. WRIGHT would not feel himself at liberty to refuse to the State the cenefit of the learning, ability and industry which he would carry with him upon the Bench. Be i Resolved, That we recommend the election of ARCHIBALD WRIGHT to the Supreme Judgeship on the 1st of December next. And

Resolved, That the newspapers throughout the State he requested to publish this preamble and re-RUSSELL HOUSTON. Chairman.

RANDAL W. McGAVOCK. Secretary.

REMARKS OF MR, ATKINS, OF HENRY, In the Senate, Friday night, Nov. 2, 1855, on the bill to elect the Keeper of the Penitentiary by the Legislature.

Mr. ATKINS said: He had not intended or desidered to have participated in the discussion upon the bill before the Senate, but for the extraordinary proceeding which had superinduced this night sion and which still continues it at this late hour, He did not envy the spirit with which Senators upon the other side of the chamber seemed to be prompted. He could see nothing very amusing in ong called out at night by the domniant will of the majority, conceived in ill humor, to attend the sitting of the session, especially such a dark, dismal and stormy night, which ghosts and damned spirits | tist, Methodist, or Episcopalian. One is just as could alone enjoy. His constituents wanted no | much protected as the other. There is not a man night sessions—they had a horror of political clubs and meetings in the night time. They desired our deliberations to take place in the day time with open doors. Va hy is it and how is it necessary that | cred than, and just as much protected as our rights we should be forced to attend this night session?-Was our desk groaning beneath the ponderous weight of business? Was not the Senate adjourned frequently for the want of business? Was the Senate in session longer than four hours each day?-Was not the Senate in advance of the House?-He could see no necessity, and consequently no

sense in it. The bill under consideration contemplated the divesting the Inspectors of the Pennentiary who of a party in Tennessee, to exclude our Catholic are appointed by the Governor, of the power to citizens from office, would be a clear violation of elect the Kaeper of that Institution, and invest it in the Legislature. Why was this change desired?-Had not the present law worked well? Had not the people, in the most solemn manner, by changing the Constitution of the State so as to make our judicial officers elective by the people, manifested their distrust of the fitness of the Legislature to discharge those duties? He had some little experience in the legislative councils of the State, and he well knew that this distrust was well founded. Never has the Jeffersonian test been applied by the Representatives of the people to any candidate for of fice from door-keeper up to supreme judge. Is he | a political party turns loose its orators and printingcapable? is he honest? are enquiries that are never made. But is he a good partizan? Will he follow the behests of party? are sufficient qualifications to recommend the candidate to the favorable consideration of members of the Legislature. What then is to be gained for the purity of elections and the | TERFERENCE with the rights of conscience? - that integrity of office-holders by the proposed change? Nothing, absolutely nothing. But would not the mates, none but the foot of God can tread. Would change be a direct violation of the popular will?— the Methodist, the Baptist, or No-Churchman con-Was not Governor Johnson re elected by the gallant people of Tennessee with the distinct knowledge that he had the power to appoint the electors of this officer of the State? Had not the Governor exercised this power two years ago, and had not the savereign people endorsed his course? Is the masses, the honest yeomanry, the true sover- would shout, in madman rage, The interference is eighty of the land, than the Legislature? His only that of the robber, when he says to his vicstrength is not boistered by conventionalities of the | tim, Give up your gold, or die! It is nothing but, law, by district and county lines, he had not the | Give up your religion, or die a civil death. benefit of an unjust and tyrannical Henrymander; his election was the united expression of a majority of the people of the State, and he is, therefore, a fined, in their scope of action, to lawful subjects of our government than is the Legislature But if party to annul our Constitution, in whole or in by the contracting parties, or become inoperative gentlemen are really sincere in desiring to see the part, or to "interfere" with any right guaranteed | by a voluntary waiver of rights by the beneficiaries election of this officer given to the Legislature be- under it, would be unlawful—a step towards revo- under them. An obligation to protect the religion cause it is more republican, why do they not vote ution or disorganization. And we think that the of a people, is to protect the Church of the people. to refer the election to the people at once, the true and proper source of power? No, Mr. Speaker, it is the will of the people that they are endea- ones from office by this party would be dangerous | tion would extend to all its property, officers, and | to the support of the constitutional rights of the resolution and the amendment of Mr. Newman, voring to defeat. Instead of endeavoring to popu- to the existence of the Federal Government. If members in succession. Then it follows that the South, &c. larise the government of our State, they are actu- our Constitution could never have been formed | Catholics, and their descendants, of the ceded ter-

He (Mr. Atkins) was ready and had so voted to , tests, so a u urpation of the prohibited power refer the election to the people—they, the opin strong, had soled against it. Every democratic Seaator, by his vote, had vindicated the rights of the copie by proposing to let the law stand as it now or to teler it directly to the people, while every know-nothing Senator had voted in direct opposition to those liberal democratic principles. But it was passing strange that the new party that had no desire for office, that was shocked with the les of the man seeking the office, whose sens bili-Legislature proposing to rob the Governor of every vestige of patronage. Did the people in the late cauvass instruct them to do so? Their first and their last principle, it would seem from the manper in which elections and political moves have been conducted, was to appropriate to partizan lavorites every crumb which fails from the public table. Their highest aim would seem to be to get the ins out and the outs in. This is new fashioned modern fungus Americanism-an Americanism that has produced a much greater disquiet in the

public mind than they ever affected to have for the wild hunt after office." But it is not alone your wish to appropriate the ive loaves and ten little fishes; you have a motive which moves you to the accomplishment of your purpose, which is stronger in my humble judgment than even the loss of office, dazzling as is its livery, comfortable as is the supend, and flattering as is the honor. Annaew Johnson must be struck down. His victorious car has been drawn over the scattered and mangled ranks of know-nothingism; and this accidental know-nothing legislature must cut down his official power, and destroy the confidence of the people in the man himself. How long will it be before his office itself is proposed to be abolished? Sir, Andrew Johnson is in the way. He is a man of the people. He knows the people and people seem to know him. He has left the impress of his genius upon his country's councils. His long cureer in Congress is a record in defence of the popular rights of man, and a ceaseless and open war upon the idea that wealth and titled di nctions were just grounds of preferment. Un aided by patrimonial fortune, without even the ordinary opportunities which the log cabin school house affords, he has carved his way by the native force of original mind to the highest honors which Tennessee can confer. Nor has he been ambitious of the honors of the people; knowing that every vi-bration of his heart beats in unison with the pulsation of their own, they have woven this chaplet, and with their own hands garlanded it around his brow. In him they have a stern and tried leader, whose far-seeing eye scans afar off approaching danger, and with the heroism of conscious strength puts to figh; the legions of charlatan-demagogues, who would, had they the power, crush with the iron hand of tyranny, the rights of the people .-(He had no allusion to the honorable Senators in that chamber.) Andrew Johnson is denounced as a demagoguel Does he seek to curry favor at the expense of principle? He has this element, call it what you may-he is not afraid to do right-he is afraid to wrong, and so is every patriot, whether he be clothed with the robe of office or not. His enemies may calomniate him. They could not hide the brilliancy of his genius, had they the power to heap a mountain on him. Never was there a man

like a faithful and grateful servant, he firmly relies on the integrity and capacity of the people. SPEECH OF JOHN M. BRIGHT, ESQ. Against Know Nothingism, at Flat Creek, Bedford county, Sept. 11, 1855.

more hotly pursued by his opponents. But he ris-

es above their power. Their machinations of de-

struction he turns upon them, and strangles them

as easily as did Hercules the serpent Python. The

people have consecrated him in their hearts, and

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: 2d. It is an invasion of the rights of the States. and dangerous to the peace and existence of our

The delegates who formed our Federal Constituion, were the representatives of the various religious sects in the different States, each jealous and pertinacious of its religious rights. We are informed by Justice Story (vol. ii. p. 98, Sto. Const., ed. 1833) that our Federal Constitution never could have been adopted without the clause, "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." Not one vote was recorded against this clause. It still, however, did not allay the jealousy of the people; and in the first article of the Amendments to the Constitution, they inserted this provision: "Congress shall make no law respecting an est blishment of religion, or prohibiting the sectiments, therefore, and since no action has the free exercise thereof." In commenting on these clauses, Justice Story srys: (vol. iii. p. 731, Sto. bern Division of the State, to which the office con | Const.,) "In some of the States Episcopalians constituted the predominant seer; in others, Presbyterians; in others, Congregationalists; in others, Quekers; and in others, again, there was a close numerical rival among the contending sects. It was imand perpetual jeaiousy on the subject of ecclesiastical ascendancy, if the national government were left free to create a religious establishment. The only security was in extirpating the power. But this alone would have been an imperfect security, if it had not been followed up by a declaration of the right of the free exercise of religion, and prohibition (as we have seen) of all religious tests. Thus the whole power over the subject of religion is left exclusively to the State governments, to be acted upon according to their own sense of justice and the State constitutions; and the Catholic and the Protestant, the Calvinist and the Armin an, the Jew and the Infidel, may sit down at the table of the national councils without any inquisition into their faith or

mode of worship."

Well, then, if "the whole power over the subject of religion is left exclusively to the State governments," we ask, What right has New York or Massachusetts, or a secret oath-bound combination of all other States, to interfere with any reigious question in Tennessee? What right have they to incite one portion of our citizens to enter into a secret conspiracy to proscribe another portion from office, because they profess a different religion? Why may they not, with the same propriety, conspire, and furnish money, and incendiary prints, if needed, to disfranchise the slaveholder, or the landholder? If it is lawful to conspire against the Catholic, it is also lawful to conspire against the Banin Tennessee who will say that any other State has a right to interfere with our rights of property. Then I ask, Are not our religious rights more saof property? No man will dure deny it. Then, it the Constitution of the United States and Justice Story are not unintelligible, our religious matters telong "exclusively" to ourselves; and it is a direct and palpable invasion of our rights for any other State to intermeddle with them. Then a National Know-Nothing Organization puts his foot, or attempts to do so, upon the neck of our State. And in this connection, we contend that the organization our State constitution, which says "that no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience;" and "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualifica tion to any office or public trust under this State. Mark that lauguage-"no human authority:" it excludes all but the Divine authority. And especially mark that word, "INTREFERE" Ah, it is a shield o protect the conscience from insult, reproach and poercion, whether political or moral, as well as to protect the body from the fires of persecution,-Then we put the question to any candid man, when presses to expose the Catholic to public scorn and contempt-to excite public prejudice not only against his religion, but against his political rights to block up his way for ever to office, and doom him to civil subordination-Are all these no INsacred domain in which, our Constitution intisider such a crusade against him no interference with his rights of conscience? If such a crusade were waged against you, sir, as a Methodist, and you were told that it was not a political interference with your rights of conscience, in the face o such mockery, we can imagine that your eyeballs not the Governor as much, is he not more the im- | would flash living fire-that your veins would mediate representative of the consolidated will of | swell, like whip cords, on your brow-and that you

> We concede that it is lawful to organize political parties; but we contend that they should be con- | ble to answer in the high court of nations. know-nothing party is fairly subject to this remark.

political party would be producure of the wy vide. Does not the Constitution show tout, when was adopted, it was clearly understood and agreed by the different religious sects, in political matters, they were not to run the religious quastion on each other? They all accorded politica; orthodoxy to each other. Then, if one sect is .jected from the "table of the national councils," the Constitution would be as liable to fall as an arch ties are so delicate upon the subject of seeking and by striking out the keystone. If the Catholics are soliciting office, should have so interested itself the first to be ejected, it will not be long before about the poor patronage belonging to the Guber-natorial Chair. They now had bills before the the other ejected, until the strongest takes posses-

sion of the gates of power. We have also said that the exclusion of Catholies from office would be dangerous to the peace of the country. It will be remembered that in our government, the sovereign power is lodged in the people; through the tallot box they control the affairs of the government. By forming a combination of Protestants they may impart a religious complexion to all our elections, and monopolize all the offices of the country. This would be a prac-tical union of Church and State, and just as oppressive on Catholics as if they were placed under legal disability. Know-Nothingism proposes this very thing-to connect the civil power with reli-

gious opinions. On this subject we will read you from Justice Story: (vol. ii. p. 97, Coust.) He says, "The history of the world has shown the extreme dangers, as well as difficulties, of connecting the civil power and religious opinions. Half the calamities with which the human race have been scourged, have arisen from the union of Church and State; and the people of America, above all others, have too largey partaken of the terrors and the sufferiogs of secutions for conscience sake, not to feel an exessive repugnance to the introduction of religious tests. Experience has demonstrated the folly as well as the injustice of exclusions from office, founded up-on religious opinions. They have aggravated all the evils in the political organization of societies.-They carry in their train discord, oppression, and bloodshed. They perpetuate a savage ferocity, and insensibility to human rights and sufferings."—
"Discord, Oppression, and Bloodsbed!"—what an infernal spawn to spring from either the lawful or adulterous union of Church and State! And yet how true! Point me, if you can, to the Church which has not been rent and torn by "D scord," and is not now bleeding at some pore! Look to the recent tragedy in the city of Louisville, and you will see the lamentable evidences of "Oppres sion and Bloodshod!" It matters not who struck the first blow, or whether both parties fought willingly; in either case, they are still the offspring of adulterous union of Church and State. But where are the evidences of "savage ferosity?" Think of the women and children, as their wild shricks mount with the flames through the falling seams and ratters of their houses, shrill and terri ble enough to stir the heart of Death! And if a frantic mother rushes from the flames, bearing her infact in her arms, it is brained by the ruffian's club! But when you unroll the page of history, and see all the distractions produced by civil disabilities-hear all the sighs and groans which have issued from dungeons and inquisitions—and when you see the 50,000,000 of Christians who have been murdered by the Church since its union with State, stand before you in their crimson robes, you will admit that religious intolerance, or even the appearance of it, is dangerous to the peace of the

But to our next general proposition: 3. That the exclusion of Catholics from office is anjust—by which term we mean, contrary to law. You will remember that in 1803, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, our government purchased Louisiana from France-the ceded territory ncluding Arkansas, Missouri, and all the territory west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. (By some it is supposed we acquired Oregon from Spain, but we will not stop to argue the point) -will not be denied that the Catholic religion was the established religion of Louisiana, at the time the territory was could by France. We then call your attention to the treaty of cession:

"Art. 3. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and litary point for the defence of our Southern comimmunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they protess,"- (U. Stat., p. 202)

You will also remember that in 1819, during the administration of Mr. Monroe, we purchased of Spain East and West Floridas. The Catholic reigion was the es:ablished religion of the ceded territory. We call your attention to the treaty of

"Art. 5. The inhabitants of the coded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions, shall be permitted to sell and export their effects at any time whatever, without being subject in either case to duties

"Art 6. The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, by this treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to all the privileges, rights, and im munities of the citizens of the United States."-(U. S. Stat., vol. viii. p. 256)

You will also remember that, during the administration of Mr. Polk, in 1848, by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, we acquired California from Mexico. It will not be denied that the Catholic religion was the established religion of the inhabitants of the ceded territory. We call your attention to the treaty:

"Art 9, Mexicans who, in the territory aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and to be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their eligion without restriction."-(U. S Stat, vol. ix.

And you will also remember that, during the administration of Mr. Pierce, in 1853, we acquired the Mesilla Valley from Mexico. The inhabitants of this territory were Catholics. By reference to the 5th article of this treaty, it will appear that it refers to and adopts the 9th article of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hualgo, (which we have just read.) in relation to the civil and religious rights of the inhabitants,-(U. S. Stat , 1853-4, Pamph, Actshead of Treaties-p. 127)

We next call your attention to a clause of the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

Thus we find that, perhaps, two thirds of the whole territory of the United States was acquired by treaties from Catholic governments, and, at the time, inhabited by Catholic subjects; that, before these governments would ratify these treaties, they required the insertion of express stipulations: 1st, That the inhabitants should be protected in the unrestricted enjoyment of their religion in the territories, 2d, That they should be admitted into the Union of the United States; 3d, and when admitted, they were to have all the rights, privileges, and mmunities of the citizens of the United States .--In other words, the treaties protect them in the territories, and protect them in the States; and we find that the several treaties, providing for such protection, are made a part of the supreme law of the land by our Constitution. Our government by ratifying and accepting the benefits of the treaties, pledged its faith and power for the just performance of their stipulations; in like manner the faith and power of the other contracting parties were pleaged to enforce the performance of the stipulations. Thus we find that the inhabitants of the ceded territories are under the protection of all the contracting parties of the treaties. It will not do to say that, as soon as the foreign nations ceded the territories, all their rights and obligations were at an end. The transfer of the inhabitants with the ceded territories was not, as the sale of chattels, without warranty; but it was as a conveyance, by formal indenture, with covenants of warranty breach of which the offending party would be lia- railzation laws.

inter representative of the democratic feature of legislation or constitutional reform. To organize a these are, never die. They can only be annulled some they receive Catholics, in others they pro-But we have also said that the exclusion of Cath | never dies, and a general obligation for its protecally seeking to paralize the power of the people. without prohibiting Congress from making religious ritories, are just as much under the protection of adjournment until 2 o'clock, P. M.

a these treaties to-day as they were the day they were rached. Then to draw the rays of our argument to a focus-it follows that whenever knownothingism invades these ceded territories, to proseries Catholies from office, it violates both the Constitution of the United States and the treaties of cession; which is a violation of law-therefore njust-the proposition which was to be demonstrated. There is no way of shaking off the consion. But we are sold that the know-nothings do not propose the enactment of a law to exclude from office. So much the worse. They attempt to compass the same end without law, and contrary to law. This is only adding insult to in-But they do not wish to deprive them of voting. Still a greater insult. Give a religious complexion to politics, proscribe them from office, and then tell them that they ead vole-for persons. not to represent, but to misrepresent, their views! We interpret treaties according to their spirit, An ancient General promised the soldiers of a garrison that if they would lay down their arms and surrender, their blood should not be shed. They surrendered, and he buried them alive! History impales such a monster as an "impostor who aggravated his crime by the addition of a detestable hypocrisy.' What is the difference to the Catholics, after they have been induced to cast in their lots with ours, under an assurance of entire equality, whether they are bled to death by a statute, or buried alive by aspiracy at the ballot-box?

But we are not done with this branch of our subect. Suppose the know-nothings should elect one of their order President of the United States, and that he, as he most probably would do, in one of his messages, should endorse the doctrine of excluding Catholies from office, as a part of the policy of the country. This would implicate our government in the breach, at least in spirit, of the treaties which we have read. It will not be denied that the violation of a treaty is a just cause of war, according to the law of nations. (Vattel, 229) Then we take this position: Whenever our government, as a government, by its chief executive, encourages a iolation of the treaties for the protection of the religious rights of Catholics, in letter or in spirit, it would be a cause of war against us by France, Spain, and Mexico. To say the least, it would furish a splendid pretext for European interference in the affairs of this country. The alleged violation of a treaty, in relation to the Greek religiou, was one of the causes which recently made Russia stamp her red foot of battle on the breast of Enrope.4

But how remarkable it is that our people have been so slow in finding out that equal rights to Catholics was dangerous to our country! The framers of our Federal Constitution were as well schooled in the history of the Pope as we are, and yet they conceded to them equality of rights. In 1803, we wallowed up Louisiana, Rocky Mountaina, Cathos, an i all, and the nation fattened on the tood .-In 1819, we swallowed up East and West Floridas, with the Spanish Catholics, and still we have no complaint. In 1848, we took down California. Catholics, gold, and all, and, of course, the gold made the dose stick. In 1853, we also took down the Mesida Valley and its Carbolics: but this morse seemed only to whet our appetite for more. And we are now waiting, with distended jaws, to take n Cuba, with all its foreigners and Catholics

By the way: this beautiful island, the Queen of he Antilles, can never be wooed into wedlock with know-nothing government. Spain never would, and she never should, consent to cede Cuba to our government without requiring the same treaty stipplations which she had embodied in the Florida reaty. A know-nothing government could not consent to this, because it would violate the maxins of the party; and to stipulate by treaty for the intire equal rights of the citizens of Cuba, when the government knew that every one of them would be excluded from office by the party-it would look oo bad! such bad faith would be shocking! But democratic administration, viewing the subject both from a religious and political stand point, would sign a treaty, with equal rights to Cuba, with as bold a hand as John Hancock when he signed the Declaration of Independence. In a religious point of view, as soon as Cuba is acquired, the laws of the United States will be extended over it, and the Protestant religion will go along under the proa day. In a political point of view, it would add greatly to our wealth and commerce; besides, if we are not misinformed, it would be an important milmerce. If the prediction of Baldwin is true-that the great battle of Armageddon is to be fought in the Mississippi valley, and Russia is to lead the allied forces of Europe against us-the invading force, by obtaining possession of Cubs, could use it as a sort of bung in the mouth of the Mississippi, and block up all our western commerce, and at the same time it would formish them with a convenient place for winter quarters. And even if it is true that we are to conquer, yet we have to fight, and to employ all necessary means; and if Cuba would furnish us with a military defence, we ought to have it. Let us force Russia back to her hyperborean regions for

winter-quarters. . We are indebted to no person for the views which we lave expressed in relation to our treaty obligations for the protection of the Catholic religion, and, of course, we hold no person responsible for the same. We have repeated hem on several former occasions and we have seen no

[COACLUSIN TO-MORROW]

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE-MORNING SESSION. TUESDAY, Nov. 6. Mr. Steele introduced a bill to incorporate the Jackson Building and Loan Association; which was read a first time and passed. And also, a bill to amend the Criminal laws of

this State; which was read and raised and referred. The Serate then proceeded to the consideration the order of the day, the Penitentiary bill. Mr. Bowles rose and said, that he thought it due to himself to make some remarks on this bill, as he was a member of the last session, and voted for the reconsidering of the vote contirming the nomations of the Governor two years since, and also confirm the second nomination.

He said he endors deverything the Governor hid in that behalf, that he was opposed to Davidson county monopolizing all the offices connected with that establishment. He said that the Senater from DeKalb stood side by side with him a few years since, in favor of giving the elections of Judicial officers to the people, but that he now opposes giving the election of the keeper of the Penitentiary to the people. He answered the charge made by the other side of the House, that the democratic party had changed their policy, &c., and answered a number of other points which had been raised in the debate on this bill, very pointedly, and at considerable length.

Mr. Carter rose and said, that he had intended debating this question, but that circumstances forbid it this morning, for in addition to his bad health the Federal Court was now in session in another room of this Capitol, in which he had several suits attend to, and in addition, there were other measures before the Senate similar in principle, upon which he expected to give his views to the Senate and the country, and, therefore, declined discussing this question farther.

Mr. Fletcher then took the floor and spoke at

length in support of the bil; at the close of his re marks Mr. A kins took the floor, and addressed the Senate mainly in answer to the remarks of Mr. Fletcher, which he did as follows: First. That the Penitentiary should be placed in the hands of its rien s, &c. Mr. Atkins showed that Mr. Gentry refused to make this issue with him before the people—that the people had endorsed his conduct in this respect. That he was the immediate representatice of the people. He answered the charge that the democratic party had never proposed anything but the independent Treasury. He showed that the principles of the democratic party had always been consistent. He showed that the democratic party had an unbroken existence since the days of Jefferson to the present time, and pointed out the ong and glorious list of measures placed on the taute book by the democratic party. He reviewed the inconsistency of the parties in opposition to the democracy at different times, and referred to their position on the naturalization laws a few years since and at present. He showed that the k. n.'s had taken a step towards freesoilism

that the whig party had refused to take. He answered the charge that the democrats would vote for W. H. Seward, &c., in a masterly manner, and showed the afinity of the k. n.'s with that arch political demagogue.

He then showed the views and actions of men and parties in the days of the elder Adams and Jefferson, particularly on the subject of the natifor the protection of religious rights; and for the Jefferson, particularly on the subject of the nati-He said their party was not national, and poi

scribe them, &z. ic party was not national, and in proof of the na- upon the inspectors and Governor to carry out the tionality of the democra y, he showed that in eve-The Church is an ecclesiastical corporation, and ry emergency the democratic representatives from present General Assembly. the North had a insjority of them, always con e

House-Morning Session. TURBDAY, NOV. 6. Petitions from Merchants and Citizens in relation o Merchants taxes, were offered by Messrs Tom kins, Little and Wallace from their several coun-

Mr. Looney presented a petition from citizens of Maury county, in relation to the Columbia and Hampshire Turnpike company, together with a bill amending the charter of said company, which were referred to the committee on Highways. Reports from Standing Committees were receiv-

ed and disposed of. The question was put in regard to the recommendation to print 75 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, and the printing was ordered. BILLS PASSED FIRST READING.

Mr. Pope presented a petition praying for, and a bill incorporating the East Tennessee Farming, Grape Growing, Stock Raising and Manufacturing Company. Relerred to Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Smith returned a bill in lieu of bill No. 97, withdrawn for amendment. Mr. Ball; a bill to amend the revenue law: "-

Referred to Judiciary committee. Mr. Pope: a bill for the relief of A. H. Nail, tax llector of Bledsoe county. Mr. Cloud: a bill to make the owners of slaves isble for their acts. Mr. Bullen: a bill to repeal the act establishing

the office of Geolog at, Mineralogist and Assayor of this State. Mr. Brown, of Madison: a bill providing for the expense of the Supreme Court. Mr. Kinney introduced a resolution directing

the Secretary of State to purchase one copy of all the Statute laws, to supply deficiencies. Referred to the Judiciary comm The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up, being the resolution of Mr. DeWitt, re-

questing the Governor to propose some plan by which the present evils in the Penitentiary system can be eradicated. Mr. DeWitt spoke at some length on his resoluion, and upon the amendments offered by Messra

Mr. Pope answered him in regard to his amendnent, or, (as his amendment was ruled out of order on yesterday,) the amendment of Mr. Bullen, and thought his amendment was in as good faith as the resolution itself-the resolution was intended as a clap-trap for Gov. Johnson, and the amendments were intended to show up the resolution in its true

ridiculous light. Mr. Newman offered a resolution in lieu of the one offered by Mr. DeWitt, and made some remarks upon it which we shall publish to morrow.

Mr. Holmes called the previous question, Mr. Travis asked the gentleman as a personal favor to withdraw his motion, in order to give him the floor for an explanation. The motion being withdrawn, he said that he had been alluded to by the gentleman from Macon, (Mr. DeWitt) as the author of a resolution of the same nature, as the one now before the House, in the legislature two years ago, and he wished to explain why he now opposed a measure that was at that time introdured by him. The idea of a change in this system originated with Gov. Campbell, whose views were in accordance with Governor Johnson's. Governor Campbell was the representative of a party that was now dead. Two years since that party was represented, and occupied the seats upon the other de of this Hall. These two parties had never differed, to his knowledge, in their views on the Penitentiary system. Under these circumstances, be, as a friend of Gov. Johnson's, introduced the resplution spoken of by Mr. DeWitt, which was sures asking of him friend v advice - the advice, one friend would ask of another; and did he think that the resolution now before the House was offered in the same spirit as the one offered by him two years ago, he would gladly vote for it.

But immediately after the adjournment of the last legislature, the party that occupied the seats upon the other side of the House, was swallowed up by another party, whose standard bearer had taken issue with Gov. Johnson on this subject .-His views on the subject had been ridiculed by this party, and the very resolution he (Mr. T.) into section during the canvass, to show that some his own party dissented from his views. This the Governor had been obliged to meet. He had met it, and the people had loudly re-echoed his views. by again raising him to the highest position within the gift of the people of the State. He had no reason to believe the resolution was introduced with any friendly feeling for Gov. J. and coming as it did from the party whose standard bearer took issue with him upon his views, he could not vote for it. He viewed it in no other light than as a personal attack upon the Governor -- an en e-ing wedge to the question that was now engaging the attention at the other end of the Capitol and which would soon be brought up here. Viewing it in this light he thought was reason enough for his now voting against a measure that two years ago he was in favor of

Mr. Builen explained the object he had in offering his amendment. He said he was opposed to the resolution of a like character two years ago and was opposed to the one now in question. He did not think it doing justice to the Governor, and he had offered his am-usiment with a view of de-

feating the whole thing Mr Galloway moved to adjourn to 2 o'clock, bu withdrew for Mr. Dewitt to make an explanation. Mr. Cavitt arose to make some explanations, but the motion to adjourn was pressed and the House adjourned to 21 o'clock this evening.

In Mondays proceedings we reported Mr. Harron as speaking in opposition to the bill to erect statues to Gen. Washington and Jackson.-He was not opposed to the bill; but to the amendments offered on that day, and his remarks were upon the amendments instead of the original bill.

SENATE-EVENING SESSION. Mr. Stokes having the floor, proceeded to speak in support of the bill, and in favor of know-noth-

ingistu generally. Mr. Brown rose and spoke at some length in opposition to the bill and in answer to gentlemen from the other side of the House, until a late hour, when he gave way for an adjournment until 9 o'clock to-corrow morning.

House-Evening Service. The House took up the unflatshed business of

the morning.

Mr. Cavitt said he did not arise to meet the arguments of the gentlemen arross the chamber on the propriety of interrogating the Governor of Tennessee. His excellency had sent us a message and he did not care to give him further trouble He did not ask for additional information on this subject from any quarter, as he had become convinced that the proposed change was erroneous; and that all the clamor and discussion on the subject was premature, and calculated to stir up invidions distinctions between different classes in socie ty; such a proceeding would create dangerous contions. There are some reasons for desiring that the labor should be otherwise directed, but it is perfectly clear that their labor directed in any channel, will conflict with some one. Under these circumstances, he was in favor of the convicts being engaged in such pursuits as would make the largest profits to the State, irrespective of the interests of any one. And if any of the mechanics of this State are aggrieved, let them pursue some other avocation. He said the pendentiary was permanent, and if the competition is so great, of course a less number of persons would learn those trades. The gentleman from Wilson, (Mr. Hatton,) had characterized the members on this side of the chamber as being "the mouth-piece" of Gov. John on He disclaimed any such office; he was ready to defend Gov. Johnson's democracy whenever attacked, but was not the mouth piece of any one. He regretted that gentlemen on the opposite side of the House had introduced at so early a period in the session, a political question, which would surely act as a fire-brand in our proceedings, we have been getting on harmoniously, but this political turn would turn loose the dogs of war, break up the kind feelings, and change the whole aspect of the proceedings. If gentlemen on the other side desire this, we are ready to meet them; let the question come in any form they may please to pre-

Mr. Thomas called the previous question, which was not sustained. Ayes 39; noes 37. The question was then on the resolution offered

in lieu by Mr. Newman as follows: Resolved, That the committee on the Penitening the Governor, and inspectors of the Penitenhary to so change and direct the employment of Another fact: treaties without limitations, as ed them to their doctrines in the different States, in the convicts confined in said Panitentiary as not to mechanism, followed by the citizens of this State, He then reviewed the charge that the democrat- and that said bill shall confer full and ample power

> Mr. Looney spoke at length upon the original Mr. Stokes took the floor and gave way for an | the table, and witherew for Mr. Nixon's remarks. over \$2,000, 4 months, with a proved endersors. i Mr. Nixon said he thought that this debate had | nore

grown out of a very minor question. He was very sorry to see it assuming a political cast. He was sorry to see political feeling prought into a res-olution merely asking Andrew Johnson for his views on a certain subject. Suppose we ask him for his views, and he does not respond; all a at an nd. We cannot ask him as the Governor of the State, but as the citizen. We have the same right to ask the opinion of the Supreme Judge as the

oninion of the Governor. As the Governor of the State, he has done his duty by recommending such alterations as he thinks necessary. He has in his message appealed to the legislature to exclude as much as possible, all branches of mechanism from the Penitentiary. What more do gentlemen want? He has done his duty as Governor, if they wish to ask the opinion of Andrew Johnson as one of their fellow citizens, let them do so. He then read a rule of the House making it the duty of the committee on the Penitentiary to do what gentle-men seemed to wish Governor Johnson to do.— Then let the chairman of this committee do what

he is required, and drop all this debate, He did not rise to delend any man, -- when democratic principles were assailed, he was always ready to meet them, but he did not consider this a political question, and thought it entirely out place. He did not care for precedent, the prince ple was wrong. It was wrong to ask the opinion of any man outside this House. If the people have not sent their best men-men in whom they have confidence, they ought to have done so. He would consider it a reflection on his constituents to ask the opinions of outsiders. If gentlemen wished for an opinion, let that opinion come, not from the Governor, but from the citizen. But he was

opposed to all such petty resolutions. Mr. Newman made a few remarks in answer to Mr. Looney, and Mr. Nixon moved an indefinite postponement the bill, which the speaker ruled out of order, as he had risen to put the question on the amendment The ayes and noes were called on Mr. New-

man's amendment, which were as follows: ayes 23; noes, 43, and the amendment was rejected. Mr. Nixon then moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution, and the amendment of Mr. Bollen. Mr. DeWitt asked for a division of the question Mr. Harris called the previous question, which call was sustained and the question was taken on the original resolution, (Mr. Bullen having with-

drawn his amendment,) as follows: ayes, 30; noes, 7; and the resolution was rejected. The calendar was then taken up, and a bill it lieu of a bill to regulate the subscription to Railroad stock in the counties of Haywood, Gibson and

Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, that it should not require a majority of magistrates in Haywood ounty to call an election, which was wlopted. The amen ment was opposed by Mr. Thomas and advocated by Mr. Holmes

Mr. Bobo moved to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Holmes' amendment, pending which The House a journed to 10 o'clock, to-morro

MAIL ARIGINALS. Louisville dsity 5 o'clock P. M. Chattanooga (Eastern and Southern) daily 6)4 A.

Lebanon-Monday, Wednesday and Friday 123 P. M. uesday, Thursday and Friday e P. M. Tuscombia-Sunday, Wednesday and Friday 11 A. M.

Memphisvia Waverly-Sanday, Wednesday and Frid-Russellville-Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8 P. M. Clarkaville-Sunday, Wednesday and Friday 6 P. M. DEPARTURES. Louisville daily 5 A. M.

Chattanooga (Eastern and Southern) daily 71/4 A. M Labanou daily except Sunday 5 A. M. Tuseumbia—Tussday, Thursday and Saturday 6 A. M. Memphis via Columbia—Wednesday, Friday and Sun-

Memphia via Waverly-Toesday, Thursday and Saturday 5 A. M. rille-Monday, Weinesday and Friday 9 P. M Office hours from 656 A. M. to 755 P. M.
The evening mail will be ready for delivery at 6 P. M. the morning mail by 1/2 to 8.

S. R. ANDERSON, P.M.

Second night of the re-engagement of ME. JAMES E. WEDNESDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 7TH, 1635, Will be acted the celebrated Comedy of the

WONDER. To conclude with the Comedy of WINE WORKS WOND RS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION — Hox and Parquette, 75 cents, Second Tier, 50 cents, Second Tier (second class.) 50 cents; olored Box, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., Nashville, November 5th, 1855. THE Commercial Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight per cent n the whole amount of Capital Stock out of the JAMES WALKER ie past six months, nov7—1m

ALEX. M. WALLACE. WALLACE & WINGFIELD, General Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. WILL give special attention to the sale of Bacon, Lard Flour, Tobacco, &c., &c. REFER TO C Wallace, Knexville, Tenn., Toole, Bro. & Co., Marr-

ville, Tenn., H. T. Cox, Louisville, Tenn., J. Dona'dson, Union, Tenn., Johnson & Hair, Wadiscaville, Teen., Brab son & Bro., Sever county, Tenn., Fains & King, Dar dridge, Tenn., Vaugn & Pickle, Sweet Water, Tenn., i M Jackson, Athens, Tenn., Poullain, Jenning: & Co., Augusta, Gs., John Cunningham Greensbore Ga., F. W. Lucas, Atnens, Ga., John Wingfield, Madison, Ga., Carhart & Roff, Macon, Ga. F. T. Willis, Savannah, Ga. MAGNIFICENT BUILDING LOTS FOR

A MOST beant ful Lot in helgefield, communding a fine view of the Capitol, and containing nearly 3 acres, opp site the hand-one residence of us view.

Neil S. Brown, treating 268 test on the Gallatin Pike and
running back nearly 500 feet. A bargain will be given.

ALSO — A beautiful Lot opposite the residence of Col.
Ramsey, on the corner of Fatherland and Oak streets. fronting 205 feet on the former and 194 feet on the laster. pply 10 J. L. & R. W. BROWN, 41% Cherry at

GREAT BARGAIN IN A RESIDENCE. A NEW BRI K DWELLING with 4 rooms, 25 acres of land, from 2 to 25 miles from the city on Charlotte Pike J. L. & E. W. BROWN, nov7-1w 4439 Cherry at

ADDITIONAL SALE OF LIQUORS BY LANIER & PRILLIPS N addition to our Sale on Thursday, the 8th, we will e fer an invoice of superior Brandies, comprising in part he following brands, viz-

half pipe Bisques, Tweeche & Co. Cognac;
1 do do do do do do;
2 do Otard, Dupey & Co. do;
3 do Jues, Robin & Co. do;
3 do P. W. Godard, Jr. do. The above Liquors will be sold without reserve to close Terms-All sums under \$100, cash; over \$100, 4 months or approved endorsed notes, payable in one of the city

TE are selling the best Baltimore Oysters at 65 cents V per Can. We are selling real Italian Maconroni at 15 cents per lb. We are selling quarter boxes Sardines at 25c. each. We are relling half boxes Sardines at 40c. each. We are salling every article in our line at equally re

TO FAMILIES, HOTELS, &C.

Secent arrangements for buying at the North, renders the reduction now made in our prices an advantage to our-selves as well as to the public generally nov? WESSEL & THUMPSON, Union st. POSTPONEMENT. THE Sale of Lots advertised to come off this day in Foster's Addition to Edgefield, is, on account of the incidence of the weather, postponed until Thursday, the 22d inst. nov? LINUSLEY & CROCKETT.

COME AGAIN. I HAVE 20 N gross for sale, and amongst them several that I count cell to go out of the county, v.z. an exeracook, Washer and Ironer; an excelent Carriage Driver. e negroes do net suit I will pay the money back

Saint Cloud Hotel. AVING taken charge of this HOTEL, (form-erly the Crutcher House.) I have arranged the orefit and formish it in a style to make it a com-ortable and agreeable home for all who may favor me will

a call. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

D. T. SCOTT. For Sale---Cheap. THE FRAME part of the House, on the corner of

D WINTER, as a Shoe Shop. I not sold by the FIRST DAY JANUARY NAXT, the whole will be offered TIME SALE AT AUCTION.

20 hhds prime Sugar; 20 sacks • Cellee, " Star Candles, 100,000 Cigars, 100 but as Tolmeron too kegs Nails; 100 bbis Louf Sugar; To hints Chrystalized Sugar; With many other articles.

TERES .- Sums under \$200 Cush, over \$200 and under and closed by moving to ky the amendment on \$1,000, 60 days; over \$1,000 and under \$2,000, 10 days, 13 THIS CITY. For sale by the degen or can H. S. FRENCH & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Seventy Large Worms Expelled ! - The stomach has, undoubtedly, a very great sympathy with ther parts of the body. This is the case with respect to the irritation produced by worms. They give rise to many other diseases, and patients often suffer incredibly willbook being aware of the cause. The remedy which will give most cer tain relief in such cases is B.A. Faboestock's Vern ifuge, which will expel every worm, and in this mantleave the system free from all billions humor,

Means. B. A. Fahnestock & Ch.

GRETLERRY: I gave a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to two of my children, one three, the other five years of age, and it brought away from them over meanty large worms a few hours after they had taken it. They were very restless at night, but now they sleep well, and are well and hearty in every way. Any one who doubts this, can call at my house, in Warren street, opposite the Glass house.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the priceinal densation. Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists

and country merchants throughout the United States.

Good Medicines.-Long-continued and systematic pulling will succeed in bringing any worthless nestrum before the public-but, lacking merit, it cannot long retain the position it for a while assumed. We desire merely to make Stanza's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant known to the public, feeling confident that so good a medicine, which has been endorsed by some of the brightest ornaments of the medical faculty, will realize its own popularity, and one which will be as lasting as the good effects its use is constantly producing. This excellent medicine is very efficient in Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the lungs and throat. It has been productive of beneficial results in a great number of cases, in different parts of the country; and physicians of the highest standing are in the habit of using that and Stabler's Diarrhone Cordial in their practice. Price of each, only 50 cuess, or six bottles

Dyspepsia and Indigestion -These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreclated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a henefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dispepsia be cured, but t may be prevented by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly inuocous in its nature, and possesses the valu ble property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick. See advertisement . nov -- lm.

(Advertisement.) In this mammon worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefelness to the public, before his raterest. During a late visit to the "City of Spindles," we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrate's Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose name is now perhaps, more fam line than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find him a millionare, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, smong his: crucibles, alembics, and retorts-giving his best persons t care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousand a hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cush, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations to expensivel r, that the nett profit is small -- American Farmer, Phila.

PROF. Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE.-The testimony of all who have thoroughly tested the virtues of this colebrate 2 article, is, that it will restore the gray, and the buid, eradicat s disease of the Scalp, preserve the hair falling, and preserve the color perfectly to extreme old age. It is now put upboth with and without sediments. See advertise

TO THE PUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES. AN advertisement of Mr. UUOLPHE WOLFE, lately An advertusement of Mr. Unfoldfills. Wollde, lakely published, as I suppose, intended for the protestion of his Schiedam Schapps agrisst counterfeiters, has come under my observation, and being engaged in the manufacture of S hisdam Schapps, were I to lot it pass without notice through this medium, I might be considered among those he denominates "Prestes and Fraders of Potons," but the immence patronage and success that has attended the sale of
the article manufactured by nee, and the opinion of compitent judges acto its qualities as a beverage and its medical
virtues, precledes the possibility of the idea that I am included among those he designs to large gn. No doubt he
foeds appriored at the deproclation of the sale of his Schnappa
which is manifest to all, since mine has been brought in
competition with his. No donly have I succeed in competiting with him in quality, but the engetant and increasing demand of my article, has enabled me to turnish it at a tesprice than he can, or does—say \$2.90 in the dozen. And
forthermore, he will soon become satisfied that his caution
to use citizens of the "Southern and Western States" will
avail him nothing as far as I am concerned, for the character
of my Schindam Semapps is too well established in those
States, to be injured by any such invideous popularations.
The motive of his a ivertisement is obvious to every ous, and
forling well satisfied that all such menties they've at use by
him will fall harmless at my feet, I will here, for the salifaction of the public, publish a copy of my Fatent hight, re-

ction of the public, publish a copy of my Fatent hight, or red in the Southern District of New York, on the 28th day lered in the Son f Becamber, 1854: |Copy of Patent Right] [Copy of Patent Right]

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, S. S.
Be it remembered. That on the twenty edge as of December, Anno Bounini, 1954, Barnard L. Simpson, of the eard District, kath deposited in this office the title of a print or in bel, the title of which is in the words of the rollowing, to with Barnard L. Simpson's Aroundt's Schiedam Juniper Scienapas a superior Tanie Anti-Dispoptic Lowfgonting Cordina, the right whereof he claims as author and projector, in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An Act. to amend be several Acts respecting copy rights."

GEO. W. MORTON.

Clerk of the Southern District of New York.

Cierk of the Southern Douriet of New York.

And I take pleasure on this occasion to tender my sincere thanks to the public in general, and to my triends in particular, for the kind liberalar with which they have putconized me from my commencement of this enterprise; and I assure them, that I shall continue so provide them always with a genuine and superior article of Schiedam Schnapps.

June 30, 55—1y.

P. S.—The word Schiedam Schnapps is derived from a town in Holland, called "Schnapps Witch is collected as a town in Holland, called "Schnapps Witch is collected as town is Holland, called "Abusian," which is coleirsted as a place of extensive Juniper Plantations and numerous Distilleries of the above article.

Everybody has the right and privilege to order the Juniper Extract (a principal ingredient of the Schnappe) from that

hers it not appear now poor and deceitful when U. W. is ons.' U. W. has no monopoly, astther more right for the sale in-

portation of Someonia Scenarios tana any root eter, and the poor argument which he intends to continue his long practiced deception on the public, shows too plain that he feetened show aware of an important and dashing opposition.

oct18 1855—1y.

IL. S. TO THE MILLION.-READ AND 1 YOURSELVES - PROFESSOR WOOD'S Hair Restorative, is no doubt the must wonderful discovery of this age of progress, for it will restore permanently grey haves to its original color, cover the head of the hald with a must luxuriant growth, remove at once all dandruff and itching, cure all Scrofula and other cutanoous eruptions, such as scald head, dec., it will cure as if by magic, nervious or periodical head ache, make the bair soft, glossy and wavey, and preserve the color perfectly and the bair from fulling to extreme old age. We could give the testimony of more than

one hundred thousands to the truth of every word we have written. See circular and the following : CARLYES, Ill., June 37, 1853.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was necessing as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Retorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt premanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

Ex-Sensitor United States.

Vinegasum, Ind., June 10, 1863.

Proc. O. J. Wood—Dear Ser. As you are about to summa facture extensively and vend your recently discovered ear Restorative I will state for whom others to use it, that I have used it and known others to use it, that I have for averal years been in the habit of using other near restoratives, and that I find yours vently superior to any ether it know. It entirely elements the head from dandress, and with one months proper use will restore any person's hair to the original yourful color and texture giving it a houstby, soft and glossy appearance, and all this without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would therefore recommend its use to very one desirons of having a fine color and texture of hair.

Respectfully Yours, WILSON KING.

If A gentlemen of Baston writes to his friends in New Bestore thus.

Bedford thus:

To your inquirtes I would reply that when I first commone ed using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was aiment white, and had been so for the last time years, and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely, but I found that before I had never the except bottle up (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, (light brown) and it now free from dandingf and quite mosts. I have had my hair cut five or air times since the change and have never seen anything like white har starting from the roots, and it is now as thick as it ever was and does not come out mail; it has proved in my case all that I could wish or ask.

Yours, dec.

Yours, dec.

Yours, dec.

She, Dyrn, Dear Sir - k have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it, i was se gray as a min of seventy. My hair has now allained its original color. You can recommend it to the acid without the least force.

Before using it, I was as gray as a main of seventy. My hair has now allained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, dec., DANIEL N. MURPHY.

St. Loves, March 7, 1754.

Paor. Wood:—My hair commenced falling off some three or four years since, and continued be do so until I became haid. I ried all the popular medicines of the day, but to no effect. At last I was induced to try your existenced flair fact.

Restorative, and am happy to say it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young hair and theoreticity recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. A. C. WILLMANSON. N. B.—Where the object is to restore gray hair, persons should be careful to use the Restorative containing sediment, for other parposes the clear is as good. [augi9]

Lef Prepared and sold at 114 Market St., tessecta 4th and 5th, St. Louis, Mo., and 516, Broadway, New York.

York. For sale in Nashville, at Manufacturers prices, by Also for sale Prof. Woods' Oriental Sanative Limi ment and Vegetable Magic Life Pills, warranted better

On THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 9 o'clock, A. M., we will than any other, or the money is all cases reiso ded. See circular for all necessary information with agents. RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS.

Rever two Chests PRESH OYSTARS in Re-FRESH OYSTERS :- 100 CAAS.

one from New York and one from Haltim re, in fine order. Those New York Oysters come in wood cans, and are certainly the rINEST EVALUATION.

25 and 27, Union at.